WESTERN BIRDS

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WESTERN BIRDS

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WESTERN BIRDS

Volume 7, Number 1, 1976

A CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF WASHINGTON STATE, WITH RECENT CHANGES ANNOTATED

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The last comprehensive treatment of the birds of Washington State was by Jewett et al. (1953). Since then several studies have been published (Alcorn 1962; Larrison and Francq 1962; Larrison and Sonnenberg 1968; Wahl and Paulson 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974) and more than fifty species not cited by Jewett et al. have been attributed to the state's avifauna. However, no systematic review of these attributions and no compilation of relevant bibliographic material has been attempted since 1953. The present list includes without annotation species whose status is adequately characterized by Jewett et al. Additions and radical changes of status up to 31 December 1974 are annotated, and species so treated are marked with an asterisk (*). Species attributed to the state and considered by us to be inadequately documented are discussed in a concluding section.

Within the list the species are coded as follows:

N Nested successfully at least once (241 species)
X Irregular, casual, or accidental (52 species)
E Extirpated (1 species)
S Sight record only (5 species)
I Introduced, or reached the state as a result of introduction elsewhere (11 species)

In addition, lower case letters immediately preceding "N" modify the breeding status as follows: xN, irregular, casual, or accidental breeder; eN, formerly bred; iN, breeding population introduced (for cases in which a migrant or wintering population naturally occurs); pN, breeding presumed.

We have established at the Thomas H. Burke Memorial Museum, University of Washington, Seattle (hereinafter referred to as the U. W. Museum), a permanent file for photographs, tape recordings, sonagrams, and written documentations of rare bird observations. The presence of each of the 377 species in Washington is supported by the deposition of a specimen or other adequate documentation in a museum, publication, or this permanent file. For sight records, adequate documentation requires that a fully recognizable written description based on notes taken at the time of the observation be available. However, for inclusion on the present list such documented sight records must have involved at least two observers, and must have received the unanimous acceptance of the authors.

NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature and classification follow the AOU Check-list (1957) as corrected (1962) and amended (1973) by the AOU Committee on Classification and Nomenclature. The sequence of genera, with the exception of *Aphriza,* is that of the AOU Check-list, and the sequence of species within the expanded genus *Calidris* is that of Voous (1973). The policy of conforming English names with their usage in the primary breeding area is interpreted to include the Shy "White-capped" Albatross *(Diomedea cauta)* and the Buller's "New Zealand" Shearwater *(Puffinus bulleri).* We anticipate taxonomic revisions in three instances. The Brant *(Branta bernicla)* includes the "Black Brant" *(B. b. nigricans)* and the "American Brant" *(B. b. hrota).* The Red-naped Sapsucker *(Sphyrapicus nuchalis)* and the Red-breasted Sapsucker *(S. ruber)* are specifically distinct from each other and from the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *(S. varius).* The Common Crow *(Corvus brachyrynchos)* includes the "Northwestern Crow" *(C. b. caurinus)* and the "Western Crow" *(C. b. hesperis).* The rationale in each case is noted in the annotations.

GAVIIDAE

Common Loon N
Gavia immer
*Yellow-billed Loon
Gavia adamsii
Arctic Loon
Gavia arctica
Red-throated Loon
Gavia stellata

PODICIPEDIDAE

Red-necked Grebe N
Podiceps grisegena
Horned Grebe xN
Podiceps auritus
Eared Grebe N
Podiceps nigricollis
Western Grebe N
Aechmophorus occidentalis
Pied-billed Grebe N
Podilymbus podiceps

DIOMEDEIDAE

*Short-tailed Albatross X
Diomedea albatrus
Black-footed Albatross
Diomedea nigripes
*Laysan Albatross
Diomedea immutabilis
Shy Albatross X
Diomedea cauta

PROCELLARIIDAE

Northern Fulmar
Fulmarus glacialis
Pink-footed Shearwater
Puffinus creatopus
*Flesh-footed Shearwater
Puffinus carneipes
*Buller's Shearwater
Puffinus bulleri
Sooty Shearwater
Puffinus griseus
Short-tailed Shearwater X
Puffinus tenuirostris

HYDROBATIDAE

*Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel N
Oceanodroma furcata
Leach's Storm-Petrel N
Oceanodroma leucorhoa

PHAETHONTIDAE

Red-billed Tropicbird X
Phaethon aethereus

PELECANIDAE

White Pelican eN
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos
Brown Pelican
Pelecanus occidentalis

SULIDAE

Blue-footed Booby X
Sula nebouxii

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Double-crested Cormorant N
Phalacrocorax auritus
Brandt's Cormorant N
Phalacrocorax penicillatus
Pelagic Cormorant N
Phalacrocorax pelagicus

ARDEIDAE

Great Blue Heron N
Ardea herodias
Green Heron N
Butorides virescens
*Little Blue Heron X
Florida caerulea
*Cattle Egret X
Bubulcus ibis
*Great Egret
Casmerodius albus
Black-crowned Night Heron N
Nycticorax nycticorax
American Bittern N
Botaurus lentiginosus

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

White-faced Ibis X
Plegadis chihi

ANATIDAE

Whistling Swan
Olor columbianus
*Trumpeter Swan iN
Olor buccinator
Canada Goose N
Branta canadensis
*Brant
Branta bernicla
Emperor Goose X
Philacte canagica
White-fronted Goose
Anser albifrons
Snow Goose
Chen caerulescens
*Ross' Goose S
Chen rossii

Fulvous Tree Duck X
Dendrocygna bicolor
Mallard N
Anas platyrhynchos
Gadwall N
Anas strepera
Pintail N
Anas acuta
Green-winged Teal N
Anas crecca
Blue-winged Teal N
Anas discors
Cinnamon Teal N
Anas cyanoptera
European Wigeon
Anas penelope
American Wigeon N
Anas americana
Northern Shoveler N
Anas clypeata
Wood Duck N
Aix sponsa
Redhead N
Aythya americana
Ring-necked Duck N
Aythya collaris
Canvasback N
Aythya valisineria
Greater Scaup
Aythya marila
*Lesser Scaup N
Aythya affinis
*Tufted Duck X
Aythya fuligula
Common Goldeneye
Bucephala clangula
Barrow's Goldeneye N
Bucephala islandica
*Bufflehead xN
Bucephala albeola
Oldsquaw
Clangula hyemalis
Harlequin Duck N
Histrionicus histrionicus
King Eider X
Somateria spectabilis
White-winged Scoter
Melanitta fusca
Surf Scoter
Melanitta perspicillata
Black Scoter
Melanitta nigra
Ruddy Duck N
Oxyura jamaicensis
Hooded Merganser N
Lophodytes cucullatus
Common Merganser N
Mergus merganser
Red-breasted Merganser
Mergus serrator

CATHARTIDAE

Turkey Vulture N
Cathartes aura
California Condor E
Gymnogyps californianus

ACCIPITRIDAE

Goshawk N
Accipiter gentilis
Sharp-shinned Hawk N
Accipiter striatus
Cooper's Hawk N
Accipiter cooperii
Red-tailed Hawk N
Buteo jamaicensis
Swainson's Hawk N
Buteo swainsoni
Rough-legged Hawk
Buteo lagopus
Ferruginous Hawk N
Buteo regalis
Golden Eagle N
Aquila chrysaetos
Bald Eagle N
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Marsh Hawk N
Circus cyaneus

PANDIONIDAE

Osprey N
Pandion haliaetus

FALCONIDAE

Gyrfalcon
Falco rusticolus
Prairie Falcon N
Falco mexicanus
Peregrine Falcon N
Falco peregrinus
Merlin N
Falco columbarius
American Kestrel N
Falco sparverius

TETRAONIDAE

Blue Grouse N
Dendragapus obscurus
Spruce Grouse N
Canachites canadensis
Ruffed Grouse N
Bonasa umbellus
White-tailed Ptarmigan N
Lagopus leucurus
Sharp-tailed Grouse N
Pedioecetes phasianellus
Sage Grouse N
Centrocercus urophasianus

PHASIANIDAE

Bobwhite N I
Colinus virginianus
Scaled Quail N I
Callipepla squamata
California Quail N I
Lophortyx californicus
Mountain Quail N
Oreortyx pictus
Ring-necked Pheasant N I
Phasianus colchicus
Chukar N I
Alectoris chukar
Gray Partridge N I
Perdix perdix

MELEAGRIDIDAE

*Turkey N I
Meleagris gallopavo

GRUIDAE

Sandhill Crane eN
Grus canadensis

RALLIDAE

Virginia Rail N
Rallus limicola
Sora N
Porzana carolina
Yellow Rail X
Coturnicops noveboracensis
American Coot N
Fulica americana

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Black Oystercatcher N
Haematopus bachmani

CHARADRIIDAE

*Semipalmated Plover xN
Charadrius semipalmatus
*Snowy Plover N
Charadrius alexandrinus
Killdeer N
Charadrius vociferus
*Mountain Plover X
Charadrius montanus
Dotterel X
Eudromias morinellus
American Golden Plover
Pluvialis dominica
Black-bellied Plover
Pluvialis squatarola

SCOLOPACIDAE

Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria interpres
Black Turnstone
Arenaria melanocephala
Common Snipe N
Capella gallinago
Long-billed Curlew N
Numenius americanus
Whimbrel
Numenius phaeopus
Upland Sandpiper N
Bartramia longicauda
Spotted Sandpiper N
Actitis macularia
Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria
Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa melanoleuca
Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa flavipes
Wandering Tattler
Heteroscelus incanus
Willet
Catoptrophorus semipalmatus
Surfbird
Aphriza virgata
Red Knot
Calidris canutus
Sanderling
Calidris alba
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Calidris pusilla
Western Sandpiper
Calidris mauri
Least Sandpiper
Calidris minutilla
*White-rumped Sandpiper X
Calidris fuscicollis
Baird's Sandpiper
Calidris bairdii
Pectoral Sandpiper
Calidris melanotos
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Calidris acuminata
*Curlew Sandpiper X
Calidris ferruginea
Rock Sandpiper
Calidris ptilocnemis
Dunlin
Calidris alpina
Short-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus griseus
Long-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Stilt Sandpiper
Micropalama himantopus
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Tryngites subruficollis

Marbled Godwit
Limosa fedoa
*Bar-tailed Godwit X
Limosa lapponica
*Hudsonian Godwit X
Limosa haemastica
*Ruff X
Philomachus pugnax

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

American Avocet N
Recurvirostra americana
Black-necked Stilt X
Himantopus himantopus

PHALAROPODIDAE

Red Phalarope
Phalaropus fulicarius
Wilson's Phalarope N
Steganopus tricolor
Northern Phalarope
Lobipes lobatus

STERCORARIIDAE

Pomarine Jaeger
Stercorarius pomarinus
Parasitic Jaeger
Stercorarius parasiticus
*Long-tailed Jaeger
Stercorarius longicaudus
Skua
Catharacta skua

LARIDAE

Glaucous Gull
Larus hyperboreus
Glaucous-winged Gull N
Larus glaucescens
Western Gull N
Larus occidentalis
Herring Gull
Larus argentatus
*Thayer's Gull
Larus thayeri
California Gull N
Larus californicus
Ring-billed Gull N
Larus delawarensis
Mew Gull
Larus canus
Franklin's Gull
Larus pipixcan
Bonaparte's Gull
Larus philadelphia
*Little Gull X
Larus minutus
Heermann's Gull
Larus heermanni
Black-legged Kittiwake
Rissa tridactyla
Sabine's Gull
Xema sabini
Forster's Tern N
Sterna forsteri
Common Tern
Sterna hirundo
Arctic Tern
Sterna paradisaea
Caspian Tern N
Hydroprogne caspia
Black Tern N
Chlidonias niger

ALCIDAE

Common Murre N
Uria aalge
Thick-billed Murre X
Uria lomvia
Pigeon Guillemot N
Cepphus columba
Marbled Murrelet pN
Brachyramphus marmoratus
*Kittlitz's Murrelet X
Brachyramphus brevirostris
*Xantus' Murrelet X
Endomychura hypoleuca
Ancient Murrelet xN
Synthliboramphus antiquus
Cassin's Auklet N
Ptychoramphus aleuticus
Parakeet Auklet X
Cyclorrhynchus psittacula
Rhinoceros Auklet N
Cerorhinca monocerata
Horned Puffin X
Fratercula corniculata
Tufted Puffin N
Lunda cirrhata

COLUMBIDAE

Band-tailed Pigeon N
Columba fasciata
Rock Dove N I
Columba livia
White-winged Dove X
Zenaida asiatica
Mourning Dove N
Zenaida macroura

CUCULIDAE

*Yellow-billed Cuckoo eN X
Coccyzus americanus
*Black-billed Cuckoo X
Coccyzus erythropthalmus

TYTONIDAE

Barn Owl N
Tyto alba

STRIGIDAE

Screech Owl N
Otus asio
Flammulated Owl pN
Otus flammeolus
Great Horned Owl N
Bubo virginianus
Snowy Owl
Nyctea scandiaca
Hawk Owl X
Surnia ulula
Pygmy Owl N
Glaucidium gnoma
Burrowing Owl N
Speotyto cunicularia
*Barred Owl
Strix varia
Spotted Owl N
Strix occidentalis
Great Gray Owl X
Strix nebulosa
Long-eared Owl N
Asio otus
Short-eared Owl N
Asio flammeus
*Boreal Owl X
Aegolius funereus
Saw-whet Owl N
Aegolius acadicus

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Poor-will N
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii
Common Nighthawk N
Chordeiles minor

APODIDAE

Black Swift N
Cypseloides niger
Vaux's Swift N
Chaetura vauxi
White-throated Swift N
Aeronautes saxatalis

TROCHILIDAE

Black-chinned Hummingbird N
Archilochus alexandri
*Anna's Hummingbird
Calypte anna
Rufous Hummingbird N
Selasphorus rufus
Allen's Hummingbird X
Selasphorus sasin
Calliope Hummingbird N
Stellula calliope

ALCEDINIDAE

Belted Kingfisher N
Megaceryle alcyon

PICIDAE

Common Flicker N
Colaptes auratus
Pileated Woodpecker N
Dryocopus pileatus
Lewis' Woodpecker N
Asyndesmus lewis
*Red-naped Sapsucker N
Sphyrapicus nuchalis
Red-breasted Sapsucker N
Sphyrapicus ruber
Williamson's Sapsucker N
Sphyrapicus thyroideus
Hairy Woodpecker N
Dendrocopos villosus
Downy Woodpecker N
Dendrocopos pubescens
White-headed Woodpecker N
Dendrocopos albolarvatus
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker N
Picoides arcticus
Northern Three-toed Woodpecker N
Picoides tridactylus

TYRANNIDAE

Eastern Kingbird N
Tyrannus tyrannus
Tropical Kingbird X
Tyrannus melancholicus
Western Kingbird N
Tyrannus verticalis
Ash-throated Flycatcher N
Myiarchus cinerascens
Say's Phoebe N
Sayornis saya
Willow Flycatcher N
Empidonax traillii
*Least Flycatcher X
Empidonax minimus
Hammond's Flycatcher N
Empidonax hammondii

Dusky Flycatcher N
Empidonax oberholseri
*Gray Flycatcher N
Empidonax wrightii
Western Flycatcher N
Empidonax difficilis
Western Wood Pewee N
Contopus sordidulus
Olive-sided Flycatcher N
Nuttallornis borealis

ALAUDIDAE

*Skylark N I
Alauda arvensis
Horned Lark N
Eremophila alpestris

HIRUNDINIDAE

Violet-green Swallow N
Tachycineta thalassina
Tree Swallow N
Iridoprocne bicolor
Bank Swallow N
Riparia riparia
Rough-winged Swallow N
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Barn Swallow N
Hirundo rustica
Cliff Swallow N
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
Purple Martin N
Progne subis

CORVIDAE

Gray Jay N
Perisoreus canadensis
*Blue Jay
Cyanocitta cristata
Steller's Jay N
Cyanocitta stelleri
Scrub Jay N
Aphelocoma coerulescens
Black-billed Magpie N
Pica pica
Common Raven N
Corvus corax
*Common Crow N
Corvus brachyrhynchos
*Piñon Jay X
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus
Clark's Nutcracker N
Nucifraga columbiana

PARIDAE

Black-capped Chickadee N
Parus atricapillus
Mountain Chickadee N
Parus gambeli
Boreal Chickadee pN
Parus hudsonicus
Chestnut-backed Chickadee N
Parus rufescens
Bushtit N
Psaltriparus minimus

SITTIDAE

White-breasted Nuthatch N
Sitta carolinensis
Red-breasted Nuthatch N
Sitta canadensis
Pygmy Nuthatch N
Sitta pygmaea

CERTHIIDAE

Brown Creeper N
Certhia familiaris

CINCLIDAE

Dipper N
Cinclus mexicanus

TROGLODYTIDAE

House Wren N
Troglodytes aedon
Winter Wren N
Troglodytes troglodytes
Bewick's Wren N
Thryomanes bewickii
Long-billed Marsh Wren N
Telmatodytes palustris
Cañon Wren N
Catherpes mexicanus
Rock Wren N
Salpinctes obsoletus

MIMIDAE

*Mockingbird
Mimus polyglottos
Gray Catbird N
Dumetella carolinensis
Sage Thrasher N
Oreoscoptes montanus

TURDIDAE

American Robin N
Turdus migratorius
Varied Thrush N
Ixoreus naevius
Hermit Thrush N
Catharus guttatus
Swainson's Thrush N
Catharus ustulatus
Veery N
Catharus fuscescens

Western Bluebird N
Sialia mexicana
Mountain Bluebird N
Sialia currucoides
Townsend's Solitaire N
Myadestes townsendi

SYLVIIDAE

Golden-crowned Kinglet N
Regulus satrapa
Ruby-crowned Kinglet N
Regulus calendula

MOTACILLIDAE

Water Pipit N
Anthus spinoletta

BOMBYCILLIDAE

Bohemian Waxwing xN
Bombycilla garrulus
Cedar Waxwing N
Bombycilla cedrorum

LANIIDAE

Northern Shrike
Lanius excubitor
Loggerhead Shrike N
Lanius ludovicianus

STURNIDAE

*Starling N I
Sturnus vulgaris

VIREONIDAE

Hutton's Vireo N
Vireo huttoni
Solitary Vireo N
Vireo solitarius
Red-eyed Vireo N
Vireo olivaceus
Warbling Vireo N
Vireo gilvus

PARULIDAE

Black-and-white Warbler
Mniotilta varia
*Prothonotary Warbler X
Protonotaria citrea
*Tennessee Warbler X S
Vermivora peregrina
Orange-crowned Warbler N
Vermivora celata
Nashville Warbler N
Vermivora ruficapilla
Yellow Warbler N
Dendroica petechia
*Cape May Warbler X S
Dendroica tigrina
Yellow-rumped Warbler N
Dendroica coronata
Black-throated Gray Warbler N
Dendroica nigrescens
Townsend's Warbler N
Dendroica townsendi
Hermit Warbler N
Dendroica occidentalis
*Chestnut-sided Warbler X
Dendroica pensylvanica
*Palm Warbler X S
Dendroica palmarum
*Ovenbird X
Seiurus aurocapillus
*Northern Waterthrush N
Seiurus noveboracensis
MacGillivray's Warbler N
Oporornis tolmiei
Common Yellowthroat N
Geothlypis trichas
Yellow-breasted Chat N
Icteria virens
Wilson's Warbler N
Wilsonia pusilla
American Redstart N
Setophaga ruticilla

PLOCEIDAE

House Sparrow N I
Passer domesticus

ICTERIDAE

Bobolink pN
Dolichonyx oryzivorus
Western Meadowlark N
Sturnella neglecta
Yellow-headed Blackbird N
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Red-winged Blackbird N
Agelaius phoeniceus
Northern Oriole N
Icterus galbula
*Rusty Blackbird X
Euphagus carolinus
Brewer's Blackbird N
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Common Grackle X
Quiscalus quiscula
Brown-headed Cowbird N
Molothrus ater

THRAUPIDAE

Western Tanager N
Piranga ludoviciana

FRINGILLIDAE

*Rose-breasted Grosbeak X
Pheucticus ludovicianus
Black-headed Grosbeak N
Pheucticus melanocephalus
*Indigo Bunting X
Passerina cyanea
Lazuli Bunting N
Passerina amoena
Evening Grosbeak N
Hesperiphona vespertina
Purple Finch N
Carpodacus purpureus
Cassin's Finch N
Carpodacus cassinii
*House Finch N
Carpodacus mexicanus
Pine Grosbeak N
Pinicola enucleator
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch N
Leucosticte tephrocotis
Common Redpoll
Acanthis flammea
Pine Siskin N
Spinus pinus
American Goldfinch N
Spinus tristis
*Lesser Goldfinch X
Spinus psaltria
Red Crossbill N
Loxia curvirostra
White-winged Crossbill xN
Loxia leucoptera
Green-tailed Towhee N
Chlorura chlorura
Rufous-sided Towhee N
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
*Lark Bunting X S
Calamospiza melanocorys
Savannah Sparrow N
Passerculus sandwichensis
Grasshopper Sparrow N
Ammodramus savannarum
*LeConte's Sparrow X
Ammospiza leconteii
Vesper Sparrow N
Pooecetes gramineus
Lark Sparrow N
Chondestes grammacus
Sage Sparrow N
Amphispiza belli
Dark-eyed Junco N
Junco hyemalis
Tree Sparrow
Spizella arborea
Chipping Sparrow N
Spizella passerina
*Clay-colored Sparrow
Spizella pallida
Brewer's Sparrow N
Spizella breweri
Harris' Sparrow
Zonotrichia querula
White-crowned Sparrow N
Zonotrichia leucophrys
*Golden-crowned Sparrow xN
Zonotrichia atricapilla
White-throated Sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis
Fox Sparrow N
Passerella iliaca
Lincoln's Sparrow N
Melospiza lincolnii
*Swamp Sparrow X
Melospiza georgiana
Song Sparrow N
Melospiza melodia
Lapland Longspur
Calcarius lapponicus
*Chestnut-collared Longspur X
Calcarius ornatus
Snow Bunting
Plectrophenax nivalis

Reprints of this checklist are available from Phil Schaeffer, 376 Greenwood Beach Road, Tiburon, CA 94920. Price: $1.25 (10 or more 75¢ each) postpaid. Make checks payable to California Field Ornithologists.

Little Gull *(Larus minutus),* Everett, Washington, 8 November 1974.

Laysan Albatross *(Diomedea immutabilis),* 46 miles west of Westport, Washington, 12 September 1971.

Photos by Dennis Paulson

ANNOTATIONS

YELLOW-BILLED LOON *(Gavia adamsii).* Jewett et al. list the species as hypothetical. Z. Schultz (1971a) summarizes records through 1968 including a description of a bird seen on Lake Washington, Seattle, King Co., 23 December 1956. A photograph of a Yellow-billed Loon from Washington appears on AFN* 22(3). Since 1967 this species has been reported annually in western Washington, between extreme dates of 5 October (AB 29:106) and 22 April (AB 27:809), with one individual found on 14 July 1974 at Neah Bay, Clallam Co. (AB 28: 938, description on file).

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS *(Diomedea albatrus).* A barely recognizable photograph has been published of a subadult individual found 3 May 1970 off Westport, Grays Harbor Co. (Wahl 1970). This is the only record for this species in Washington during this century (Jewett et al. 1953).

LAYSAN ALBATROSS *(D. immutabilis).* This species is regular in autumn and winter in the eastern North Pacific (Sanger 1965), but within 60 miles of the Washington coast there are only four records. These are: two seen by G. Alcorn about 25 miles W of Destruction Is., Jefferson Co., 23-24 August 1949 (Kenyon 1950); one by C. Love near 48° N within 60 miles of the coast on 24-25 February 1958 (Sanger 1965); one by W. Peterson 46 miles W of Washington along 47°30′ N in mid October 1964 (Sanger 1970); and one 46 miles W of Westport, Grays Harbor Co., on 12 September 1971 (AB 26:107, photograph on file).

FLESH-FOOTED SHEARWATER *(Puffinus carneipes).* Jewett et al. cite a single specimen for the state. An individual of this species was reported from Cape Disappointment, Pacific Co., 19 September 1965 (AFN 20:81). However, since the autumn of 1970 (AFN 25:95) the species has been recorded regularly on pelagic trips from 6 May (AB 27:809) to 15 October (AB 27:105) with peak numbers reaching 22 birds on 12 May 1973 (AB 27:809).

BULLER'S SHEARWATER *(P. bulleri).* Jewett et al. cite a single specimen record. Since 1965 (AFN 20:82), however, reports have become regular, and the number observed on offshore trips has steadily increased to a count of 870 on 7 October 1973 (Wahl 1975). The extreme dates are 25 August and 30 October.

FORK-TAILED STORM-PETREL *(Oceanodroma furcata).* This species is now definitely known to nest in the state (Richardson 1960).

LITTLE BLUE HERON *(Florida caerulea).* An immature found on Judson Lake, near Sumas, Whatcom Co., from late October until 10 November 1974 (AB 29:106, descriptions and photographs on file) is the first record for the state.

CATTLE EGRET *(Bubulcus ibis).* A single bird found by C. Aldous near the McNary NWR headquarters, Walla Walla Co., on 16 October 1967 (R. Woodley pers. comm., photograph on file) is the first record for Washington. Four subsequent records are all from western Washington: in December 1969 on the Long Beach Peninsula, Pacific Co., photographed (AB 28:93); at the Skagit Game Range, Skagit Co., 30 October 1973 (AB 28:93); near Chinook, Pacific Co., from 10 October to 22 November 1974 (AB 29:106); and near Ferndale, Whatcom Co. from 25 December 1974 to 8 January 1975 (AB 29:731, photograph on file).

GREAT EGRET *(Casmerodius albus).* Jewett et al. list the species as hypothetical. The first record is of a single bird seen at Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co., 14 June 1949 (Canaris 1950). The first specimen was collected two miles SE of Kamiak Butte, Whitman Co., 30 April 1952 (Hudson and Yocum 1954:10). Two additional specimens are from western Washington: Redmond, King Co., 11 May 1962 (Rieck 1962) and the Lummi Flats, Whatcom Co., 29 October 1972 (AB 27:106). Records now exist for all months of the year, with most individuals being seen in the autumn.

*Abbreviations: AFN, *Audubon Field Notes;* AB, *American Birds.*

TRUMPETER SWAN *(Cygnus buccinator).* Jewett et al. describe this species as "formerly migrant and winter resident, ...no records in recent years." A wintering population of about a hundred Alaskan birds is now noted annually near Clear Lake, Skagit Co., with a few scattered on the outer coast (Van Wormer 1973). A small population introduced in 1963 at Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co., has bred annually since 1967 (Malcolm 1971).

BRANT *(Branta bernicla).* As proposed by Delacour and Mayr (1945) and accepted by recent reviewers of waterfowl (Johnsgard 1975), we consider *B. b. nigricans,* a common visitor to Washington salt water shores, and *B. b. hrota,* a rare visitor in similar localities, as conspecific.

ROSS' GOOSE *(Chen rossii).* The first record for Washington is of one bird observed and described by G. Hudson and C. Yocum near Pullman, Whitman Co., 13 April 1950 (Yocum 1951). Lacking a specimen, these observers (1954) listed the species as hypothetical for southeastern Washington. A single Ross' Goose was reported by F. Kenney from McNary NWR, Walla Walla Co., 2-16 December 1962 (AFN 17:344), and each season for the next two years, with the earliest date being 30 October 1964 (AFN 19:61). Two individuals were seen near Richland, Benton Co., on 7 November 1972 by N. Meadowcroft (AB 27:86, description on file), and five were at Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co., on 1 November 1974 (AB 29:90). Spring records in eastern Washington are from 25 April to 9 May 1971 at Walla Walla (AB 25:772, description on file), April 1974 and 2 May 1967 at Turnbull NWR (AB 28:829 and AFN 21:525), and 30 May to 6 June 1972 at Columbia NWR, Grant Co. (Furrer 1972). The only western Washington record is of a single bird at Leadbetter Pt., Pacific Co., 8 May 1971 (AB 25:787, description on file).

LESSER SCAUP *(Aythya affinis).* A brood found in the Harder area of Adams Co. in the summer of 1946, and four broods found at Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co., in the summer of 1947 (Yocum 1949) are the first evidence of nesting by this species in Washington.

TUFTED DUCK *(A. fuligula).* The first record for this species in Washington is of two males seen and photographed on 31 December 1967 in Seattle, King Co., with at least one remaining until late February 1968 (Schultz 1971b). A single male reappeared each winter thereafter until 27 December 1970 (AB 25: 472, photograph on file). This regular reappearance over several years argues in favor of a wild origin for this bird, or birds. In addition, the pattern of occurrence of Tufted Ducks along the entire west coast of North America supports the assumption that most such birds are wild (McCaskie 1973).

BUFFLEHEAD *(Bucephala albeola).* A pair found nesting on Hanson Lake near Mt. Pilchuck, Snohomish Co., in June 1946 (Larrison and Sonnenberg 1968) is the first report of breeding by this species in Washington. At Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co., several broods were noted on 19 June 1971 (AB 25:879).

TURKEY *(Meleagris gallopavo).* Following unsuccessful introductions dating to 1913 (Taylor 1923), introductions of *M. g. merriami* begun in 1960 have developed into large self-sustaining populations, most notably in Stevens and Klickitat counties. The first open hunting season was declared in the fall of 1965 in Stevens Co., and a spring season was added in 1970. Study skins are deposited in the Department of Game office in Olympia, Washington (F. Martinson, Wash. State Dept. of Game, pers. comm.).

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER *(Charadrius semipalmatus).* Two successful broods hatched at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., during the summer of 1973 are the first record of breeding by this species in Washington (Morris 1974).

SNOWY PLOVER *(C. alexandrinus).* This species is now known to nest regularly in small numbers in Pacific and Grays Harbor counties (e.g. AB 25:897, 26:894).

MOUNTAIN PLOVER *(C. montanus).* The first specimen for Washington is an immature female collected at North Cove, Pacific Co., 28 November 1964 (Leraas 1965). D. Paulson observed a single bird at Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co., 6 May 1968 (AFN 22:630).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER *(Calidris fuscicollis).* There are two records of this species for Washington, both of single birds at Reardan, Lincoln County. The first was observed by J. Acton, W. Hall, and L. LaFave on 20 May 1962 (AFN 16:434), the second was photographed on 23 May 1964 by J. Acton (AFN 18:473, photograph on file).

CURLEW SANDPIPER *(C. ferruginea).* The first record for Washington is a single bird in breeding plumage photographed 15 miles S of Ephrata, Grant Co., on 10 May 1972 (Meyer 1973, AB 26:784, photograph on file) and seen for several days thereafter (D. Meyer pers. comm.).

BAR-TAILED GODWIT *(Limosa lapponica).* A single bird found 4 September 1973 at Pt. Brown, Grays Harbor Co. (Wahl 1973, photographs published and on file) is the first record for the state. Six of this species were seen at Leadbetter Pt., Pacific Co., on 8 June 1974 (AB 28:940, photograph published), and an individual was found at Neah Bay, Clallam Co., 2 July 1974 (AB 28:940, photograph on file).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT *(L. haemastica).* Jewett et al. list this species as hypothetical. An immature female collected near O'Sullivan Dam, Grant Co., 12 September 1959 (LaFave 1960a, AFN 14:57) is the first definite record for the state. Another individual was seen by W. Hall on 15 September 1961 at Reardan, Lincoln Co. (AFN 16:59, T. Rogers pers. comm.), and three were seen at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., on 24 September 1966 (G. and W. Hoge, description on file).

RUFF *(Philomachus pugnax).* A male found at Crockett Lake, Whidbey Is., Island Co., from 4 to 19 September 1971 (Binford and Perrone 1971) is the first record for Washington. On 22 September 1972 a bird which was either a Reeve or an immature Ruff was found at Reardan, Lincoln Co. (AB 27:88, photograph published, and it and five other photographs showing Lesser Yellowlegs and Pectoral Sandpipers beside this bird are on file). Another Ruff was reported from Crockett Lake, Whidbey Is., on 23 September 1972 (AB 27:108).

LONG-TAILED JAEGER *(Stercorarius longicaudus).* The first specimen for Washington is an adult taken at O'Sullivan Reservoir, Grant Co., 27 June 1953 (Hudson and Yocum 1954). Other eastern Washington records are cited by Hanson (1970) and Acton (AFN 25:82). Recent sightings on salt water in western Washington indicate that the species is a rare but regular fall migrant between 20 July (Martin and Myres 1969) and 25 October (AFN 18:67).

THAYER'S GULL *(Larus thayeri).* The relative status of this and the Herring Gull, *L. argentatus,* is unclear. Recent sight reports indicate that Thayer's Gull is present in western Washington from October to April. During this time adults appear to outnumber adult Herring Gulls at Puget Sound waste disposal sites by a wide margin. There are no records of this species from eastern Washington as yet.

LITTLE GULL *(L. minutus).* The first well documented record of this species is of an adult in winter plumage at Penn Cove, Island Co., 2 September 1974, and nearby at Everett, Snohomish Co., 5 October 1974 (AB 29:109, descriptions on file). On 7-9 November 1974 one was found at Everett and on 8 November two were present and photographed (AB 29:109, photograph on file). An earlier sighting of an adult independently by R. Asher and R. Phillips at Pt. Roberts, Whatcom Co., 5 November 1972 (AB 27:108, description on file) is inconclusive.

THICK-BILLED MURRE *(Uria lomvia).* A specimen of this species taken 19 February 1933 at Westport, Grays Harbor Co., was recently discovered in the U. W. Museum (No. 11633) by Dennis Paulson and William Harrington-Tweit.

KITTLITZ'S MURRELET *(Brachyramphus brevirostris).* The first record of this species is an individual in winter plumage photographed at Friday Harbor, San Juan Co., on 2 January 1974 by D. Heinemann (photograph on file).

XANTUS' MURRELET *(Endomychura hypoleuca).* Jewett et al. list this species as hypothetical. The earliest specimen is a male collected at Copalis Beach, Grays Harbor Co., 6 December 1941 (Feinstein 1958). Two specimens were taken from a small group about 125 miles SSW of Cape Flattery, Clallam Co., on 7 August 1947 (Cowan and Martin 1954). Documented sight records are on file for three pairs of this species about 40 miles off Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 11 October 1970 (AB 25:98), and three isolated individuals off Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 8 September 1974.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO *(Coccyzus americanus).* Although Jewett et al. cite this species as a rare summer resident and breeder in western Washington, there are only two records for the state since 1934 (Edson 1935). These are a single bird seen by H. Cogswell 20 miles N of Coulee Dam, Okanogan Co., 21 June 1956 (AFN 10:398), and one found dead by G. Durr in Beaux Arts, King Co., 10 July 1974 (specimen No. 28705 in the U. W. Museum).

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO *(C. erythrophthalmus).* The first record for Washington is a male with enlarged testes collected 1 July 1952 on Kamiak Butte, Whitman Co., by J. King (1952). A single individual was seen 3 miles SE of Kamiak Butte near Albion, Whitman Co., 22 June 1958 and for several days thereafter (Hudson 1959).

BARRED OWL *(Strix varia).* The first report of this species for Washington is from Blueslide, Pend Oreille Co., on 2 October 1965 (AFN 20:74). This and subsequent records from both east and west Washington are summarized by Reichard (1974). However, the 15 October 1968 specimen from Mica Peak, Spokane Co., is lost (W. Hall pers. comm.), and the December 1973 specimen found near Skykomish, in King Co., is now No. 26880 in the U. W. Museum. A male (No. 74-257) trapped 23 January 1974 near Ione, Pend Oreille Co., and a female (No. 74-256) taken in a barn near Pullman, Whitman Co., on 9 March 1974 are in the Conner Museum at W.S.U. in Pullman (R. Johnson pers. comm.).

BOREAL OWL *(Aegolius funereus).* Jewett et al. list this species as hypothetical. The first undisputed specimen was collected 10 January 1974 at Pullman, Whitman Co. (AB 28:666; Johnson and Hudson 1976).

ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD *(Calypte anna).* The first record for Washington is a male found in Seattle, King Co., from 30 November 1964 through February 1965 (AFN 19:411, photograph on file). Since then this species has wintered annually in western Washington, mostly near feeders in urban areas (Zimmerman 1973). Males displayed on territory in Discovery Park, Seattle, King Co., in March and April 1974 (E. Spragg pers. comm.), but nesting has not yet been documented. Summer records, possibly of early fall arrivals, are a female at Ft. Canby State Park, Pacific Co., 24 July 1972 (E. Hunn); two males at a feeder on Camano Is., Island Co., 23 July 1974 (J. Wingfield, description on file); and two undated summer records from Anderson Is., Pierce Co., and near Union, Mason Co. (Larrison and Sonnenberg 1968). Reports for east of the Cascades are from Yakima, Yakima Co. (AB 27:89), and Wenatchee, Chelan Co. (AB 27:641 and 28:666) in the late autumn.

RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER *(Sphyrapicus nuchalis).* We follow the analyses of Short (1969) and Devillers (1970) in the nomenclature of the sapsuckers. In general, breeding populations east of the Cascades in Washington are this form, with those west of the Cascades being the Red-breasted Sapsucker *(S. ruber).* Reports of *S. nuchalis* from western Washington span the normal periods of migration for this species, whereas there are only scattered records of *S. ruber* from eastern Washington.

LEAST FLYCATCHER *(Empidonax minimus).* The first record for Washington is a singing male tape-recorded and then collected (testes in breeding condition) one mile W of Anacortes, Skagit Co., 23 June 1958 (Stein and Michener 1961). D. Paulson reports an individual seen and heard at Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co., 1 June 1968 (AB 22:630). Another was found along Umtanum Creek, Yakima Co., about 8 miles SW of Ellensburg, from 18 June to 6 July 1974 (AB 28:927, description and tape-recording on file).

GRAY FLYCATCHER *(E. wrightii).* The first report for Washington is a single bird seen and heard at Wenas Park, 10 miles NW of Naches, Yakima Co., 31 May 1970 (Larrison 1971). Photographs of a nest with eggs and of an incubating bird were obtained during May 1972 in the Wenas Park Vicinity (Yaich and Larrison 1973, photographs published). Other reports and a specimen (U. W. Museum No. 28593) collected near Wenas Park on 29 June 1974 are described by Lavers (1975).

SKYLARK *(Alauda arvensis).* An individual described from San Juan Is., San Juan Co., 15 August 1960 (Bruce 1961) is the first record for Washington. A nesting colony at American Camp, six miles S of Friday Harbor, San Juan Is., was discovered and a nest with young photographed 17 May 1970 (Wahl and Wilson 1971). The colony has been observed annually since. Weisbrod and Stevens (1974) described and censused the colony and collected two adult males there on 15 and 17 March 1972.

BLUE JAY *(Cyanocitta cristata).* The first record for Washington is a specimen taken 4 January 1951 near Pullman, Whitman Co. (Hudson 1951). Hudson and Yocum refer to a second specimen also taken near Pullman 10 October 1951 (1954). Blue Jays have been reported from near Spokane, Spokane Co., every fall and winter since 1968 (AFN 23:84), with extreme dates of early September (AB 28:81) to 13 May (AB 26:785). Western Washington records are one at a feeder in Seattle, King Co., during January and February 1971 (AB 25:618), and another in Des Moines, King Co., from 16 November 1974 until late April 1975 (AB 29:110, photograph on file).

COMMON CROW *(Corvus brachyrhynchos).* We follow the convincing analysis and description by Johnston (1961) of the "Northwestern Crow" *(Corvus b. caurinus)* as a small race of the Common Crow, intergrading with *C. b. hesperis* through the Puget Sound region and coastal areas of Washington.

PIÑON JAY *(Gymnorhinus cyanocephala).* Two specimens collected on 22 April 1967 by R. Thompson (pers. comm.) from one of several small flocks present for about a week near Goldendale, Klickitat Co., are the first definite records for Washington. One of these specimens is now in the collection of J. Burton Lauckhart in Olympia (photograph of the specimen on file). An earlier sight record is of a single individual seen during October 1947 along Satus Creek, Yakima Co. (Jewett et al. 1953). However, there is another reference by the same observer to one seen along Wenas Creek, Yakima Co., on 17 or 18 June 1941 (Larrison 1941), and in neither case are substantiating details available.

MOCKINGBIRD *(Mimus polyglottus).* Jewett et al. list this species as hypothetical. The first specimen was obtained 17 February 1962 in Pullman, Whitman Co. (Moldenhauer and Bawdon 1962). Mockingbirds are now recorded annually in both eastern and western Washington, with reports from all months except August and September. No breeding activity has been reported.

STARLING *(Sturnus vulgaris).* Jewett et al. describe this species as "a rare permanent resident having recently invaded the state..." It is now abundant throughout the state in suitable habitats (see also Larrison and Sonnenberg 1968).

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER *(Protonotaria citrea).* An individual was seen and photographed at Richland, Benton Co., on 5 September 1970 and was present for several weeks thereafter (AB 25:83, Mrs. O. C. Schroeder pers. comm., photographs on file).

TENNESSEE WARBLER *(Vermivora peregrina).* An individual seen 30 August 1970 at Spokane, Spokane Co., by J. Acton (AB 25:83, description and sketch on file) is the first record for Washington. One was found in Seattle, King Co., on 25 September 1973 (AB 28:97, description on file), and another was seen by several observers at Ruby Beach, Jefferson Co., on 20 May 1974 (AB 28: 844, description on file). An earlier report (AFN 17:52) has no supporting details.

CAPE MAY WARBLER *(Dendroica tigrinia).* An individual observed in Bellingham, Whatcom Co., on 21 September 1974 is the first record for Washington (AB 29:111, descriptions by both observers are on file).

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER *(D. pensylvanica).* An unsexed specimen collected 18 June 1960 on the Columbia NWR, Grant Co., is the first record for Washington (Marshall 1970).

PALM WARBLER *(D. palmarum).* The first record for Washington is a single bird observed on 13 December 1964 at Wiser Lake, near Bellingham, Whatcom Co. (AFN 19:411, description on file). There are several subsequent reports: one seen 40 miles W of Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 16 October 1971 (AB 26:111, description on file), one found 21 October 1972 at Pt. Roberts, Whatcom Co. (AB 27:110), and three found at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., from 15 December 1974 until 11 January 1975 (AB 29:734, description on file). The only record east of the Cascades is one seen in the Dishman Hills, near Spokane, Spokane Co., on 26 June 1972 (AB 26:881), and the only spring record is one on the North Beach Peninsula, Pacific Co., on 13 and 20 April 1974 (AB 28:845, description on file).

OVENBIRD *(Seiurus aurocapillus).* The first record for Washington is a specimen obtained 15 November 1956 in Spokane, Spokane Co. (LaFave 1957). On 5 June 1972 an Ovenbird which hit a window in Richland, Benton Co., was photographed and released (AB 26:881, photograph on file). A singing Ovenbird was tape-recorded at the south end of Sullivan Lake, Pend Oreille Co., on 16 June 1973 (AB 27:896, tape recording on file).

NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH *(S. noveboracensis).* Jewett et al. list this species as hypothetical. After several more sight records in eastern Washington, a breeding colony was located at the south end of Sullivan Lake, Pend Oreille Co., and the first specimen was collected there on 14 June 1962 (LaFave and Hall 1963). This species is now known to breed regularly at several locations in the northeastern corner of the state with vagrants noted very rarely in western Washington (e.g. AFN 23:512).

RUSTY BLACKBIRD *(Euphagus carolinus).* Jewett et al. list this species as hypothetical. An individual trapped and photographed in the hand on 26 December 1960 by T. Rogers at Spokane, Spokane Co., is the first unquestioned state record (AFN 15:346, photograph on file). Sight records for which written descriptions are on file are: 25 September 1927 at 4600' on Mt. Baker, Whatcom Co. (Basket 1928); 12-13 October 1973 at Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co. (AB 28: 82); 10-19 December 1972 on the Lummi Flats, Whatcom Co. (AB 27:655); and 20 January 1973 west of Othello, in Grant Co. (AB 27:642).

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK *(Pheucticus ludovicianus).* The first record for Washington is an adult male taken by L. Wadkins at Sprague, Lincoln Co., on 2 May 1956 and now in the Conner Museum at W.S.U. in Pullman.

INDIGO BUNTING *(Passerina cyanea).* The first record for Washington is a singing male near Forks, Jefferson Co., 23 June to 13 July 1958 described by Calder (1966, 1967). Another singing male was found 7 July 1973 at Pend Oreille State Park, Pend Oreille Co. (AB 27:896, photograph on file).

HOUSE FINCH *(Carpodacus mexicanus).* Jewett et al. describe this species as "fairly common migrant and summer resident...of the southern part of eastern Washington in general..." They cite no definite breeding records. It is now a common permanent resident and breeding bird throughout the state in suitable habitat (see also Larrison and Sonnenberg 1968).

LESSER GOLDFINCH *(Spinus psaltria).* Jewett et al. do not list this species for Washington, although both Bent (1968) and the AOU Check-list (1957) cite Vancouver, Clark Co., as the northern limit of the breeding range. There is one sight record of four males and one female in Vancouver, Clark Co., 15 June 1974 (AB 28:943, description on file), and, otherwise, only a single reference to the occurrence of this species in Washington, a report that they arrived at Camas, Clark Co., by mid-August 1951 (AFN 6:35). (A photograph taken 16 June 1975 of a breeding male near Lyle, Klickitat Co., is on file).

LARK BUNTING *(Calamospiza melanocorys).* The first report for Washington is a male in breeding plumage seen 16 June 1967 at Marietta, Whatcom Co., by J. Duemmel (AFN 21:600). A winter-plumaged individual was found 2 September 1973 at Cape Flattery, Clallam Co., by K. Taylor and B. Hay (AB 28:97, description and sketch on file).

LeCONTE'S SPARROW *(Ammospiza leconteii).* The first record for Washington is an individual which flew against a window in Kennewick, Benton Co., 29 May 1964 (LaFave 1965, AFN 18:474).

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW *(Spizella pallida).* The first record for Washington is an adult male collected 6 June 1960 at Opportunity, near Spokane, Spokane Co. (LaFave 1960b, AFN 14:467). LaFave also notes an unpublished sighting reported to him of an individual seen and heard 9 June 1950 at Spokane (LaFave 1960b). The four subsequent reports are also from Spokane: on 7 May 1964 (AFN 18:474), 16 May through 23 June 1973 (AB 27:799 and 27:896), 10 September 1967 (AFN 22:72), and 11 September 1968 (AFN 23:85).

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW *(Zonotrichia atricapilla).* A male and a female in full breeding condition collected from two territorial pairs on 14-15 July 1956 at Harts Pass, Okanogan Co. (Farner and Buss 1957) are the first evidence of nesting activity by this species in Washington.

SWAMP SPARROW *(Melospiza georgiana).* An individual observed 24 February 1973 at Lake Sammamish State Park, King Co., is the first record for Washington. On 8 April 1973 presumably the same bird was seen again there by many observers and photographed (Hunn 1973, photograph published and on file; AB 27:656). The first eastern Washington record is one found on 20 October 1974 at Sun Lakes Campground, Grant Co. (AB 29:92). These observations are followed by three well documented sightings during December 1974 in Skagit and Whatcom counties (AB 29:539, 542, and 735, descriptions on file).

CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR *(Calcarius ornatus).* The first record for Washington is a single adult molting out of breeding plumage closely observed on 7 July 1974 near Tokeland, Pacific Co., by W. Harrington-Tweit and D. Hayward (AB 28:943, description on file). (Photographs taken 26 June 1975 by D. Hoechlin of a breeding plumage male at Pt. Grenville, Grays Harbor Co., are on file).

HYPOTHETICALS

MANX SHEARWATER *(Puffinus puffinus).* Jewett et al. list this species as hypothetical. There are four published records. The earliest two are entirely without substantiating details: one seen in June 1907 by A. Anthony off Cape Flattery, Clallam Co. (Dawson 1908), and three seen by R. Sleeper at 125° W off northern Washington on 10 July 1966 (Sanger 1972, a copy of the ship log of this observation is on file). The one described from the north jetty of the Columbia River, Pacific Co., on 12 September 1970 (AB 25:95) was seen by another competent observer who did not agree with the identification, and the details of another reported from the Westport jetty, Grays Harbor Co., 7 September 1973 (AB 28:93, description on file) are not completely satisfying.

SNOWY EGRET *(Egretta thula).* Two specimens were taken by J. K. Townsend on 3 July and 13 August 1836 from "Walla Walla, Columbia River" (Street 1948). That locality is actually Ft. Walla Walla, near Wallula, Walla Walla Co. (Townsend 1839). However, Townsend did not mention the Snowy Egret in the list of birds appended to his narrative, and, further, the two specimens cannot now be found at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia (M. Trout pers. comm. 29 January 1976) where they were said to have been deposited. For these reasons this report must remain hypothetical. Another Snowy Egret was reported at the north jetty of the Columbia River, Pacific Co., on 8 September 1972 (AB 27:106), but further details are lacking (J. Welch pers. comm.).

MUTE SWAN *(Cygnus olor).* There are several records of free-flying individuals in the Puget Sound region. However, in addition to the possibility of escapes, introduced Mute Swans are established near Victoria, British Columbia, and occasional strays from that population may appear in Washington.

BARNACLE GOOSE *(Branta leucopsis).* A report of two of this species in the Skagit Game Refuge hospital, Skagit Co., on 30 September 1961 (AFN 16:67) is without further details.

BLACK DUCK *(Anas rubripres).* Jewett et al. include this species on the basis of a single specimen. There are a number of subsequent sightings reported in *American Birds* or for which written descriptions are on file. However, Black Ducks have long been widely held in captivity, and a breeding population derived from known escaped birds was recently discovered near Marysville, Snohomish Co. (AB 28:94). Therefore, until it can be proven that at least one of the Black Duck reports is of a truly wild bird, this species must remain on the hypothetical list.

COMMON EIDER *(Somateria mollissima).* Jewett et al. include this species on the basis of observations of several females and a male in the Puget Sound area during January and February 1906. However, since no identifying details are recorded (Bowles 1906a, 1906b, 1911; Dawson and Bowles 1909), the species must be placed on the hypothetical list.

TEREK SANDPIPER *(Xenus cinereus).* An individual is reported from Dungeness NWR, Clallam Co., on 27 October 1972 (AB 27:27 and 27:77, description on file), but the brief details of the observation are insufficient.

ICELAND GULL *(Larus glaucoides).* Jewett et al. include this species on the basis of a specimen taken 15 June 1934 at Westport, Grays Harbor Co., later identified as an Iceland Gull (Schultz 1951). That specimen, No. 11601 in the U. W. Museum, has been reexamined and found to be a California Gull, *L. californicus* (Hunn and Paulson in prep.). There are three sight records for eastern Washington (LaFave 1965, and AFN 21:525), but no identifying details are published and the details provided the AFN Regional Editor are incomplete (descriptions on file).

BLACK-HEADED GULL *(L. ridibundus).* An immature of this species was identified at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 4 November 1972 by J. Morris (AB 29:109, description and sketch on file). However, regardless of how well described, a species represented by a single sight record by a single observer must remain on the hypothetical list.

RED-LEGGED KITTIWAKE *(Rissa brevirostris).* Jewett et al. list the species as hypothetical. Another possible sighting is an immature reported on the North Beach Peninsula three miles S of Leadbetter Pt., Pacific Co., 27 January 1974 (AB 28:681, description on file).

PASSENGER PIGEON *(Ectopistes migratorius).* Jewett et al. state that this species formerly occurred casually, at least in the northern and northeastern parts of the state. However, there is no specimen, and the reported sightings are vague. In the placing of this species on the hypothetical list, we concur with Dawson and Bowles (1909) and with Bent (1932), who cite no definite record closer than eastern Montana.

BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD *(Selasphorus platycercus).* Sightings are reported of single birds near Spokane on 7 April 1961 (AFN 15:428) and during July 1962 (AFN 16:494), but there are no supporting details. An earlier published report of a Washington specimen (Jewett 1930) was retracted (Jewett et al. 1953:385).

BLACK PHOEBE *(Sayornis nigricans).* Jewett et al. list the species as hypothetical. A subsequent sight record of two birds on the AEC Hanford Reservation 4 September 1962 (Richard 1964 and pers. comm.) is without substantiating details.

BROWN THRASHER *(Toxostoma rufum).* Single individuals seen at Pasco, Franklin Co., on 19-20 May 1963 (AFN 17:473), and at the Skagit Game Range, Skagit Co., on 14 October 1972 (Manuwal 1973) are the only reports, but neither is accompanied with substantiating details.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER *(Polioptila caerulea).* A single bird was reported seen near Olympia, Thurston Co., 5 April 1958 by four observers (AFN 12:378), but no further details were provided to the AFN Regional Editor, Z. Schultz (pers. comm.).

CRESTED MYNA *(Acridotheres cristatellus).* Jewett et al. describe this species as a "formerly rare permanent resident in northwestern Washington." This is based on an allusion to their occurrence at Bellingham in the 1920s (Kelly 1927), and on reports by F. Cook of two flocks near Seattle, King Co., in 1929 and 1933. Recent reports are a sighting of 16 at Pt. Roberts, Whatcom Co., on 2 January 1960 (AFN 14:335) and of 4 near Bellingham, Whatcom Co., on 2 January 1972 *(fide* T. Wahl). Neither recent record is adequately documented, and the Seattle reports could have resulted from secondary, unsuccessful releases.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER *(Dendroica magnolia).* An individual found on Leadbetter Pt., Pacific Co., 17 September 1974 (AB 29:111, description on file) is the only report of this species for Washington. However, the description is incomplete, and the species must remain on the hypothetical list.

ORCHARD ORIOLE *(Icterus spurius).* A female reported 30 April and 24-27 May (AB 28:831, S. Muse pers. comm.) and 12 June 1974 (AB 28:928; J. Winchell pers. comm.) from Walla Walla, Walla Walla Co., and a female and immature male reported by H. Stein from Curlew Lake, near Republic, Ferry Co., on 18 June 1974 (AB 29:92, description on file) are the only records for Washington, but in neither case do the details of the observation distinguish the species.

BLUE GROSBEAK *(Guiraca caerulea).* A female of this species is reported to have been banded on 28 May 1961 near Spokane, Spokane Co., and it and another female seen a few days later (AFN 15:428), but details of the observations are insufficient.

BAIRD'S SPARROW *(Ammodramus bairdii).* Jewett et al. list the species as hypothetical. A subsequent sight record at Seattle, King Co., 3 May 1952 by unnamed observers has no supporting details (AFN 6:264).

BLACK-THROATED SPARROW *(Amphispiza bilineata).* Jewett et al. do not comment on the sighting of a pair of this species 31 May 1908 near Brook Lake, Douglas Co., by W. Dawson (Dawson and Bowles 1909). The description of the male and its song made during the observation is extensive and quite convincing. However, since there is no positive mention with the description or in another reference to the observation (Dawson 1908) of any other observer, this species must remain on the hypothetical list.

GRAY-HEADED JUNCO *(Junco caniceps).* An individual at a feeder in Wenatchee, Chelan Co., from 15 to 20 January 1974 (AB 28:667, description on file) is the first report of this species for Washington, but the description is too brief to be diagnostic.

HOARY REDPOLL *(Acanthis hornemanni).* A female of this species found at Marietta, Whatcom Co., on 28 December 1969 (AFN 24:532, description on file) is the first report for Washington. However, since there was only a single observer for this difficult sighting, this species must remain on the hypothetical list.

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NOTES

THE NORTHERNMOST COLONY OF HEERMANN'S GULL

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The major breeding grounds for Heermann's Gulls *(Larus heermanni)* are islands in the Gulf of California, especially Isla Raza, where an estimated 80,000 pairs nest (Lindsay, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 30:309-355, 1966). On the western side of the Baja California peninsula only one colony has been reported, at Isla San Roque (27°09′ N) (Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 32:1-300, 1928). In August 1922 A. W. Anthony (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 14:277-330, 1925) visited San Roque and reported that the colony seemed to have been destroyed by fishermen. On 20 April 1927 L. M. Huey (Condor 29:205-206, 1927) noted that it had rebuilt to 35 pairs and laying had just begun. There are no historical data on the former size of this colony, and its current status is also unknown.

In late May 1971 I discovered a second west coast colony of Heermann's Gulls on Isla Benito del Centro, of the San Benito Islands (28°20′ N), some 150 km northwest of San Roque. The colony was approximately 3 m above sea level on a small rocky point near the middle of the island's south shore (Figure 1). On 25 May, 25 adults (but no subadults or immatures) were present. Nine nests were crowded into a small, flat area; their contents were: c/1-2, c/2-1, c/3-2, c/4-1, c/5-3. The usual clutch in this species is two or three, and it appeared likely from the wide color variation that eggs in the larger clutches had been laid by

Figure 1. The San Benito Islands colony of Heermann's Gull, photographed on 25 May 1971. Twenty-two gulls are visible.

Figure 2. A Heermann's Gull clutch containing five eggs. San Benito Islands, 25 May 1971.

more than one female. Competition for the seemingly limited nest sites probably accounts for the clutches of multiple authorship. On 21 June 1974 15 adults were in the colony. I found several empty scrapes but only two nests, each with a single chick, an estimated two and four days old.

The age of the colony is unknown. Researchers studying California Sea Lions *(Zalophus californianus)* on the San Benitos in the mid-1950's failed to report the existence of this colony, but it is easily overlooked. Because of its small size, apparent marginal reproductive success, and lack of growth (or perhaps decline) between 1971 and 1974, I suspect that it may have formed within the past decade.

Two other species that nest primarily in the Gulf of California, Least Storm-Petrel *(Halocyptena microsoma)* and Craveri's Murrelet *(Endomychura craveri)* also reach their northern breeding limits at the San Benitos, and they, like Heermann's Gull, begin nesting a month or two later than populations at similar latitudes in the Gulf, only 250 km to the east (for recent data on the breeding range of *E. craveri* see Jehl and Bond, San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., Trans. 18(2):9-24, 1975). This suggests that the environmental conditions required for successful breeding by these three dissimilar species are not achieved along the outer coast until late spring and early summer. The recognition of this fact may aid in determining exactly what those conditions might be.

ANCIENT MURRELET IN UTAH

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On 8 May 1974 I discovered a specimen of the Ancient Murrelet *(Synthliboramphus antiquus)* on Gunnison Island in Great Salt Lake, Utah. The carcass was found on the east shore of the island, in a bare-sand area which I walked through daily. The pectoral muscles had been removed and the entire carcass was coated with salt crystals. It appeared that the bird died in the Great Salt Lake since it was found too far from the shoreline for salt spray to account for the heavy crystalline coating. The carcass was likely removed from the water and carried to the point where I discovered it by one of the more than 15,000 California Gulls *(Larus californicus)* nesting on the island. The specimen was in an area often used by loafing gulls. The carcass was identified (with the assistance of Keith L. Dixon) through comparison with a specimen in the Biology Department collection at Utah State University.

This specimen is the fourth record of the Ancient Murrelet in Utah. The three previous observations recently were summarized by Behle and Perry (Utah Birds, Utah Mus. Nat. Hist., Univ. Utah, 1975). Each of those records occurred in November or December, during the autumnal migration. The present recovery represents the first Utah record during spring migration.

Inland wanderings of the Ancient Murrelet have been reviewed by Munyer (Wilson Bull. 77:235-242, 1965) and Verbeek (Condor 68:510-511, 1966). Those authors attribute inland occurrences to offshore storms and poor visibility along the Pacific Coast. As they pointed out, all of the 25 inland records of Ancient Murrelets occurred between late September and late April with most occuring in March and November, during the off-shore migrations of the species. The Gunnison Island specimen appears to be an exceptionally late spring record of this species inland, although the date of death is uncertain. The salt brine may have preserved the carcass for several weeks. The mummified specimen has been deposited in the collection of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

UNUSUAL BIRDS IN THE VICINITY OF PIPE SPRING, ARIZONA

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Arizona north of the Grand Canyon and west of the Kaibab Plateau has been largely neglected by ornithologists. My two-year stay (October 1972-October 1974) at Pipe Spring National Monument, Mohave County, Arizona resulted in a number of interesting observations which are presented below. Two species were recorded in Arizona for the first time.

At an elevation of 1500 m, Pipe Spring is on the dividing line between the sagebrush *(Artemisia)* desert leading 50 miles south to the Grand Canyon and the pinyon *(Pinus edulis)* and juniper *(Juniperus)* covered mesas stretching northwards to central Utah. As in most desert areas temperature extremes are great. Just seven years (1967-1974) of weather records at Pipe Spring show extremes of 107° and -15°F. Annual precipitation averages 9 inches with most occurring in July and August.

In this dry area almost devoid of surface water three small oases are magnets for migrating birds. Pipe Spring National Monument has 15 acres of cottonwoods *(Populus fremontii)*, poplars *(Populus nigra, P. alba)*, orchards, gardens, and pasture lands. It has two small ponds. Kaibab village, 3 miles north of Pipe Spring on the Kaibab Indian Reservation, has a 2-acre oasis with two small stock ponds. Moccasin village, 4 miles north of Pipe Spring, has 100 acres under cultivation with twelve homes, orchards, gardens, pastures, and cottonwoods edged by scrub oak *(Quercus)* covered hills and a spring.

Away from the three oases, two stock watering ponds in the sagebrush desert attract birds. Riggs Pond, 7 miles east of Pipe Spring, has no surrounding vegetation except sage. Two-mile Pond, 3 miles northeast of Pipe Spring, has an area of bulrushes, cattails, and willows. Both of these ponds held water through 1973 but dried up in September 1974 during a prolonged drought. They account for all the shorebird sightings and most of the waterfowl.

During my two-year stay I found 195 species of birds. Six additional species were recorded by others in earlier years for a total of 201 species within a 7.5 mile radius of Pipe Spring. Unusual records included:

WHITE PELICAN, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. One at Kaibab Pond 28 Oct. through 11 Nov. 1972.

GREEN HERON, *Butorides virescens*. One at Pipe Spring 3 Oct. 1973.

SNOWY EGRET, *Egretta thula*. Four sightings totaling 41 birds were made between 18 Apr. and 8 May 1974. High count was 20 on 18 Apr. Six more were seen on 21 Sep. 1974.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, *Nycticorax nycticorax*. One flew over Pipe Spring at dusk 7 May 1973.

LEAST BITTERN, *Ixobrychus exilis*. A female or subadult was found at Pipe Spring Pond 23-24 July 1973 catching small carp. It hid in willows, as no typical marsh vegetation was present.

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, *Buteo lagopus*. Frequent sightings were made during the winters of 1972-73 and 1973-74. First fall sightings were on 1 Nov. in both years.

BALD EAGLE, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. One immature was seen in early February 1973 at Pipe Spring.

VIRGINIA RAIL, *Rallus limicola*. Nested in a 0.2 ha cattail marsh at Two-mile Pond and fledged two young in 1974.

COMMON GALLINULE, *Gallinula chloropus*. One at Two-mile Pond 8-9 June 1974.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER, *Charadrius semipalmatus.* One in breeding plumage was seen at Two-mile Pond 17, 20 and 21 August 1974.

FRANKLIN'S GULL, *Larus pipixcan.* An immature was seen 23 Sep. 1974 at Riggs Pond. Presumably the same bird was found automobile-killed on the road the next day 2 miles west of the pond.

COMMON NIGHTHAWK, *Chordeiles minor.* Late dates were of two on 20 Sep. 1974 and one on 24 Sep. 1974, all at Kaibab village.

STELLER'S JAY, *Cyanocitta stelleri.* They were common at Moccasin and Pipe Spring from at least 31 Oct 1972 through 10 Mar. 1973. This was an invasion year; none were seen the following winter.

BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE, *Pica pica.* Two were seen at Pipe Spring 25 Oct. 1973. Although they are quite common 50 miles north in Utah at a higher elevation, this is the first modern record in Arizona west of the Kaibab Plateau.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE, *Parus atricapillus.* Small groups of up to nine individuals were present at Pipe Spring and Moccasin from at least 31 Oct. 1972 through 5 Jan. 1973. Pipe Spring is the only place in Arizona where they have been reported with any regularity, having been reported there on four Christmas Bird Counts in ten years between 1964 and 1973. None were observed during the winter of 1973-74.

BROWN THRASHER, *Toxostoma rufum.* One was present in my backyard at Pipe Spring daily 9-15 July 1974.

CRISSAL THRASHER, *Toxostoma dorsale.* One was found in scrub oaks at Moccasin 24 Jan. 1973. This is the same area where one was reported by Barbara Lund on the 1966 Pipe Spring Christmas Bird Count.

VARIED THRUSH, *Ixoreus naevius.* A male at Moccasin 29 Sep. 1974 was eating wild grapes with a flock of American Robins.

SWAINSON'S THRUSH, *Catharus ustulatus.* Phillips, Marshall and Monson (The Birds of Arizona, 1966) consider the Swainson's Thrush to be rare in Arizona in the fall and limited primarily to southeastern Arizona. Therefore, a Swainson's Thrush 26 Sep. 1974 at Pipe Spring is significant.

PHAINOPEPLA, *Phainopepla nitens.* Nine summer sightings were made of individuals with extreme dates of 31 May (1974) and 16 Sep. (1973). All were seen at Moccasin.

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER, *Mniotilta varia.* The sighting of a female 24-26 Sep. 1974 at Pipe Spring is worthy of note.

NORTHERN PARULA, *Parula americana.* A subadult male (black and cinnamon on breast present but indistinct) was closely studied 27 Sep. 1974 at Kaibab.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER, *Dendroica caerulescens.* Considered to be a casual transient in Arizona (Phillips et al. op. cit.), the Black-throated Blue Warbler was recorded three times at the same spot at Pipe Spring in the autumn of 1974. A female was seen 27-28 Sep. A male was present 28-29 Sep. and a second male was found 1 Oct. The last male was also seen by Gale Monson. It was not the same male seen earlier.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER, *Dendroica pensylvanica.* Three sightings of immature Chestnut-sided Warblers were made in one week in the fall of 1974. One was recorded at Kaibab 27-28 Sep. A second was seen 28 Sep. at Pipe Spring. Another, probably a third individual, was seen at Pipe Spring 1 Oct. by the author and Gale Monson.

NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH, *Seiurus noveboracensis.* Single individuals were seen at both Pipe Spring and Moccasin 11-15 May 1973; singles were also seen at Pipe Spring 21 Aug. and 4-8 Sep. 1974.

MOURNING WARBLER, *Oporornis philadelphia.* The first Arizona record of the Mourning Warbler was established 31 May 1974 at Pipe Spring when a male was found. The specimen was salvaged and given to the University of Arizona (UA 12168).

CANADA WARBLER, *Wilsonia canadensis.* The first Canada Warbler recorded in Arizona was a female found 29 Sep. 1974 at Pipe Spring. Again the specimen was salvaged and given to the University of Arizona (UA 11945). The skull was completely ossified.

AMERICAN REDSTART, *Setophaga ruticilla.* My records indicate three on 8 Sep. 1973 at Pipe Spring, a female 22 May 1974 at Two-mile Pond, and a male 9 Sep. 1974 at Moccasin.

GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE, *Cassidix mexicanus.* The most northerly Arizona record of a Great-tailed Grackle was that of a male at Pipe Spring 8-9 July 1974.

HARRIS' SPARROW, *Zonotrichia querula.* Present at both Moccasin and Pipe Spring, the Harris' Sparrow was seen from 9 Nov. 1972 through 8 May 1973. The highest count observed during this period was ten.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia albicollis.* There were three at Moccasin 2-3 Feb. 1973 and one at Pipe Spring 28 Apr. through 2 May 1974.

Sketch by Dave Winkler

EASTERN PHOEBE IN MONTANA

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On the afternoon of 16 September 1974 I saw an Eastern Phoebe *(Sayornis phoebe)* about 11 miles east and 3 miles north of Vida, McCone County, Montana. A "gestalt" identification was made immediately, since I am very familiar with the species in the east and midwest. I then spent about 15 minutes watching the bird in good light at about 50 feet through a 20x scope as it caught insects over a cattail-margined sump below the dam of a small reservoir and as it perched on a fence that traversed the sump. The following details were verified: A medium-sized flycatcher, persistent tail-pumping especially upon alighting, generally grayish above and whitish below, darker on the head, wing-bars almost non-existent, no eye-ring, bill entirely black. The bird was very tame and gave no call. Although the Eastern Phoebe has bred within 100 miles of Montana in Alberta and in the Dakotas, there is only one prior published report for Montana, and that report is unconvincing. G. B. Thomas included it among the species he observed in Yellowstone County in 1918 (Hoheisel, Proc. Mont. Acad. Sci. 31:73-80, 1971). Thomas provided no detail other than to assert that it was rare, arrived 2 June and bred. Saunders (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 14, 1921) did not mention this record, although he cited many other Thomas observations.

REVIEW

Utah Birds: Check-list, Seasonal and Ecological Occurrence Charts and Guides to Bird Finding. William H. Behle and Michael L. Perry. 1975. Utah Museum of Natural History. v + 144 p., 30 charts, 5 maps, 1 b&w photo. $3.50. Available from the above museum, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

As the title suggests, this book contains four major parts: 1) The annotated checklist section treats all 392 bird species which have occurred in Utah. It explains status codes, hypotheticals, exclusions, and provides arrival and departure dates. Also of interest, scientific names include subspecies involved. 2) Seasonal occurrence charts are the standard 12 month, horizontal-bar type. They employ percentage chance of observing (four categories) and depict those birds of irregular occurrence. 3) The similar ecological occurrence charts provide relative abundance and occurrence of permanent and summer residents across 18 habitat types. 4) Of particular value for resident and visiting birders alike are the guides to bird finding which give directions (including mileages and an occasional map), bird species to be expected and a wide range of side-interests, to 12 areas near the Salt Lake City region. Notable here are directions to the famous Great Salt Lake bird refuges.

Critical readers will find a few proof-reading oversights. For example, on page 4 under status codes, the designation rare reads "...35 times per year..." This should probably read 3-5 times per year. Occasionally a word is misspelled or left out. I counted 393 entries in the annotated list (one more than the authors' tally in their analysis on page 5.)

The authors take care in relegating certain records not backed by a specimen to a hypothetical status. For the researcher, however, there are a few out-of-season records listed (e.g. Rusty Blackbird) which would seem to require further details. Such records and the ever increasing number of sight records emphatically point out the value and need for a statewide reviewing committee.

The authors stress that this work "...will bridge the gap between the present and that time in the future when a more pretentious and inclusive book on the birds of Utah appears."

I found it to be a well-written, valuable book, providing much-needed information on species occurrences in the eastern Great Basin.

Bruce Webb, 3 Chautauqua, Boulder, Colorado 80302

BULLETIN BOARD

COLOR BANDED WESTERN GULLS

Western Gulls are being color-banded as part of a Bureau of Land Management study of seabirds in the Southern California Bight. George Hunt is interested in the dispersal patterns of the young gulls and whether they eventually return to the island where hatched to nest. Two 10 mm high, plastic, colored bands (red, blue, green, black or yellow over yellow) were placed on legs of nestlings. Information concerning date, location and color scheme should be sent to: Dr. George L. Hunt, Jr., Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California, Irvine, California 92717.

The Bird-Banding Laboratory, Laurel, Maryland 20811, would appreciate a copy of your letter. Dr. Hunt will advise the observer as to the origin of the bird.

Manuscripts should be sent to Alan M. Craig, 3542 Winston Way, Carmichael, CA 95608. For matters of style consult *Suggestions to Contributors to Western Birds* (6 pp. mimeo available at no cost from the Editor) and *CBE Style Manual*, 3rd ed., 1972 (available from American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016 for $6.00).

Papers are desired that are based upon field studies of birds, that are both understandable and useful to amateurs, and that make a significant contribution to scientific literature. Appropriate topics include distribution, migration, status, behavior, ecology, population dynamics, habitat requirements, the effects of pollution, and techniques for identifying, censusing, sound recording and photographing birds in the field. Papers of general interest will be considered regardless of their geographic origin, but particularly desired are papers dealing with studies accomplished in or bearing on Rocky Mountain states and provinces westward, including Alaska and Hawaii; adjacent portions of the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; and western Texas.

Authors are provided 50 free reprints of each paper. Additional reprints can be ordered at author's expense from the Editor when proof is returned or earlier.

Good photographs of rare and unusual birds, unaccompanied by an article but with caption including species, date, locality and other pertinent information, should be submitted to Arnold Small, 608 N. Camden Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90210.

Send rare bird reports for California to Jon Winter, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Box 321, Bolinas, CA 94924; see Calif. Birds 2:109-110. For Arizona, send reports to Robert A. Witzeman, 4619 E. Arcadia Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85018. For Colorado, send reports to Jack Reddall, 4450 South Alton Street, Englewood, CO 80110.

Membership dues and orders for back issues of *California Birds/Western Birds* should be sent to Phil Schaefer, 376 Greenwood Beach Road, Tiburon, California 94920. Make checks payable to California Field Ornithologists.

Membership dues, for individuals and institutions, including subscription to *Western Birds*: Patron, $1000; Life $150; Supporting, $20 annually; Contributing, $10 annually; Regular, $5 annually. Dues and contributions are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law. Back issues are available at $4 for Volume 1 (Numbers 2, 3 and 4; 1970), $6 for Volume 2 (1971), and $5 per volume for Volume 3 (1972) and subsequent volumes.

Changes of address should be sent to Carol Yutzy, Ramsey Canyon Preserve, Box 84, Hereford, Arizona 85615.

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